

WEARY WRANGLE O'ER

The House Passed the Tariff Bill Last Night.

It Went Through by a Vote of 185 to 105.

THE HOUSE'S BLUFF.

Separate Bills for Free Sugar, Iron and Coal Passed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The long struggle over the tariff bill came to a close at 6 o'clock last evening when the house by a vote of 185 to 107, decided to discharge the house conferees from further consideration of the bill, recede from its opposition to the 634 senate amendments, and agree to the same. It was a complete victory for the senate. The house made an absolute surrender. The result grew directly out of the sensational course of events at the senate end of the capitol precipitated by Senator Hill on Friday.

Up to that time the house conferees had stood firm against the senate amendments, especially on the three disputed schedules of coal, iron ore and sugar, and the temper and voice of the house was for war—war to the end. But the indications that the Democrats of the senate might be unable to longer hold a majority of the votes in line for over the senate bill, and that the bill was in desperate jeopardy, forced the house Democrats to immediate action. The Democratic conferees of the house at last admitted that they were beaten and that another vote could not be risked. In the senate, it must be either the senate bill or no bill.

The whole question was precipitated at the caucus held just before the house convened, at which, after a thorough review of the situation and speeches in favor of receding by Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson and others, it was decided to take the senate bill, and immediately afterwards pass separate bills placing coal, iron ore, sugar and barbed wire on the free list, and by so doing place the house on record and at least partially overcome the humiliation involved in its defeat. The program arranged in the caucus was carried out to the letter in the house after an irascible special order.

The scenes in the chamber throughout the evening were exciting and at times sensational. The galleries were packed and the members applauded and cheered their respective leaders to the echo. Under the terms of the order but two hours were allowed for debate on the main proposition to recede and agree to the senate amendments to the tariff bill. A parliamentary skirmish preceded the pitched battle, but the respective leaders by the Republicans were swept aside. The speaker ruled the house with an iron hand.

The principal speeches for and against the main proposition were made by Chairman Wilson and Speaker Crisp on the one hand and Ex-Speaker Reed and Mr. Burrows on the other.

There was no time for preparation and all of the speeches were not from the forge of the brain and were greeted with round after round of cheers and applause. Bourke Cockran of New York and Charles D. Mills of Missouri, both Democratic members of the ways and means committee, delivered scathing and sensational speeches denouncing the surrender of the house as cowardly and indefensible.

The speaker replied to Mr. Cockran, whose effort was a brilliant one, with such temper that the latter took it as a personal affront, a though the speaker disclaimed such intention, and made a vicious lunge at Speaker Crisp. There was no attempt on the part of the Democratic leaders to claim a victory. They all admitted that they were accepting the inevitable, justifying their action on the ground that the senate bill was infinitely better than the McKinley bill.

The most startling feature of the day, perhaps, was Mr. Cockran's eloquent appeal to Chairman Wilson to name the Democrats in the senate who threatened the defeat of all tariff legislation if the attempt to adjust the differences between the two houses was persisted in, but Mr. Wilson made no response.

When the vote came to be taken at 6 o'clock, thirteen Democrats, Messrs. Bartlett, Cockran, Hendricks, Dunphy, Warner and Corbett of New York; Davy, Meyer and Price of Louisiana; Everett of Massachusetts; Gorman of Michigan; Johnson of Ohio; and Tarsney of Missouri, voted with the Republicans against the resolution.

All of the Populists voted for the bill. The Democrats then put through one after another, what the Republicans derided as "popcorn" bills, placing coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list, and which in the brief debate on each of the bills they maintained would be passed only to go to their death in the senate. On the vote for free sugar the Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of the bill. The vote stood 278 to 11.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Boutner, Davy, Meyer, Ogden, Price and Robertson, Democrats of Louisiana; Everett and Stevens, Democrats of Massachusetts; Harmer and Rayburn, Republicans of Pennsylvania; and Sperry, Democrat of Connecticut.

This was the largest affirmative vote and nay vote ever cast in the house of representatives. Then at 10:25 p. m. the house adjourned until Wednesday.

Address of Speaker Crisp.
Mr. Crisp said he wished to publicly assume his full share of responsibility for the act on about to be taken, and expressed the belief that it was in the best interest of tariff reform. He referred to the gentleman from New York, Mr. Cockran, as speaking but

little of his time in attending to the business of the house and as indulging in pyrotechnics about principle while plain, practical business men were seeking to obtain some relief for suffering people.

"Half a loaf is better than no bread, therefore we say we will take the senate bill, but before this house adjourns to-night, if our friends will stay with us (many members on the Democratic side, "we will do it") we will send it to the senate crystallized into the form of acts passed in this hall, bills making sugar free (loud applause); making coal free (renewed applause); making iron ore free (loud applause); and making barbed wire free. If my friend on that side is so much concerned about these articles, let him stay here and vote with us. (Laughter and applause.) It is quite apparent that you gentlemen on the other side prefer the McKinley bill. There are gentlemen on this side who prefer the McKinley law to the house bill with senate amendments. Those gentlemen are willing to incur all kinds of risks and hazards because they feel that in the end they can not be losers because they prefer the McKinley law to this bill.

"Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I only want to say that so far as I am concerned, I was willing to continue the contest for a better bill, so long as there was any hope of obtaining it. But when the conferees on the part of the house in whom we have the utmost confidence, who are familiar with all the facts, tell us that in their judgment we must take this bill or be remitted to the penalties of the McKinley bill, I do not hesitate a moment. I take the senate amendments. If there is a sugar trust in this country which is dominating legislation, the Republican party created it. (Applause.) And though this bill does not destroy the trust, as we wish it did, it takes away more than one-half the protect on accorded to that trust. (Applause.)

"If there is a coal combine, the legislation of the Republican party built it up, and though we do not make coal free in this bill, we reduce the duty from 75 cents to 50 cents. If there is a steel and iron combine, the same remark applies. Going through these schedules, whilst they are not all we wish, they are (and we want the country to understand it) the best we can get now. The moment we get 'his we intend to move forward. We do not intend there shall be any backward step in tariff reform. (Loud applause.) We believe that adjournment of this congress without the passage of some tariff bill, would be a blow to tariff reform from which it would not recover for years to come."

As the speaker closed, Mr. Cockran of New York excitedly arose and asked to make a statement of personal privilege. There was great confusion. The chair declined to recognize the privilege as contrary to the special rule. But calls came from the Republican side, among them, "Sugar has gone up four points." Mr. Cockran persisted in his demand for a privileged statement, and with some aspersions cast with reference to the speaker's reflections upon his absence that night, he was an extension of the growth of the Georgia chivalry since Alexander Stevens was replaced in the speakership by the present occupant of the chair.

The speaker disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon Mr. Cockran, but the incident caused much confusion and it was some minutes before order could be restored.

After this exciting scene Mr. Wilson arose and corrected a statement he made in his opening speech to the effect that \$100,000,000 worth of raw sugar had been purchased by the sugar trust in anticipation of the passage of the sugar schedule of the senate bill. He had been mistaken he afterwards learned. The trust had purchased 448,000 tons.

"How much is that in dollars and cents?" called out a member.
"About \$25,000,000," replied Mr. Wilson. In conclusion Mr. Wilson said this was not a time for Democratic enthusiasm, it was plain Democratic necessity. But if the Democratic party was to live, if it did live, it would not lay down its weapons until it had made it impossible in this country to lay burdens on one class of our citizens for the enrichment of another. Mr. Wilson then demanded a vote on the resolution. Yeas and nays were then ordered.

Senate Proceedings Tamed.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The seat of the tariff war having been transferred to the house, the proceedings in the senate were comparatively tame. The report of the conference on the sundry civil bill was agreed to with some modification and the bill was sent back to conference. A further disagreement was had with the house on the amendment providing for the extension of the government printing office, and the senate receded from its own amendment for the purchase of the Mahone lot for the erection of a new printing office, thus leaving that building entirely unprovided for. At 3 p. m. the senate adjourned.

Missouri Populists.
Mexico, Mo., Aug. 14.—The Populists of Audrain and Montgomery counties have been holding a two days' camp-meeting in the east end of this county. The speaker of the occasion was Hon. Paul Van Dervoort, ex-commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and present commander-in-chief of the Industrial Legion. His home is at Omaha, Neb. There was a large crowd of Populists present.

The finest fruit: Pies and puddings to be had in this city at whitehills only, 730 Kansas avenue.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of De Witt's Which Hazel Salve for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Skin Affections and Piles. J. K. Jones

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color and enables women to put it up in a great variety of styles.

Woman's Kite Shaved Track.
Holsen races August 13th to 17th. Special train daily leaves Topeka at 9 a. m. returning 7 p. m. 90 cents round trip. Via Rock Island route.

Topeka Drug Co. 612 Kansas avenue.

BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

Col. Breckinridge Makes a Fiery Speech at Lexington.

He Bitterly Denounces All of His Enemies.

FEW WOMEN THERE.

Breckinridge Banned from the Christian Church.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 14.—Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge made his second speech at Lexington, his home city, yesterday afternoon. He spoke to 1,500 people, eighty-three of whom were women. Numerous floral designs and banners were laid on the table before Colonel Breckinridge. His speech was mostly new. He literally tore his opponents to pieces, and declared that from the time he made his first speech in this city he has had no fears of being defeated for re-election. The Breckinridge organization hung out their banner yesterday, its moorings being the Lexington Turf club and the Main Street Christian church. This has caused much comment.

CLAIM AGAINST STANFORD.

His Introduced Directing the Attorney General to Institute It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Senator Hill, from the committee on judiciary yesterday reported an original bill directing the attorney general to institute in the United States courts of California such suit as he may deem necessary to enforce any claim of the United States against the Stanford estate, and cause it to be prosecuted as rapidly as the interests of justice will permit. The courts are also directed to cause the suit to be forthwith determined now, and to give precedence in the hearing over all other business pending so far as the interests of justice and of the parties will permit. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated for the purposes of the suit.

FIRST IRRIGATION PLANT.

Pumps Started on a Cerey Farm Near Junction City.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Aug. 14.—The pumps for the first irrigation plant in Central Kansas were started yesterday by H. Morris and W. Harshaker on Lyons creek, four miles south of this city. Sixty acres will be irrigated now, and twenty-five acres of small fruit will be set later. The remainder will be used for vegetables. This is a great departure in Central Kansas agriculture, and will be followed by other plants. The irrigating machinery for 250 acres near the city has already been ordered for next spring.

EATEN BY HIS COMRADES.

Austin Gideon, a Missouri Boy, Eaten by a Ship-Wrecked Crew.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14.—Confirmatory advices from Boston regarding the whaler James Allen, whose ship-wreck crew ate of the remains of one of their number, Austin Gideon, show that the young fellow who was so eaten was from this section of Missouri. He left here five months ago for the Pacific coast, where he became a sailor. He was a bright young fellow and closely related to the Gideons of this city, being a nephew of Judge James G. Gideon and a son of Dr. John Gideon of Ozark, a prominent citizen of Christian county.

NO FIGHT AFTER ALL.

Corbett and Jackson Come to No Agreement and the Fight Is Declared Off.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—There will be no fight between Corbett and Jackson. The two heavyweights met yesterday afternoon and called each other bluffers and finally declared all negotiations looking toward a meeting between the two off.

For the Relief of Wellman.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Daily News publishes a message from Captain Balfour, written on board the sealing vessel Malygen, on which Balfour has gone to relieve the Wellman expedition, in which he says that if he fails to find Wellman at Dundas Island, he will proceed to establish depots and stations in accordance with a plan previously decided upon by Wellman. It is believed by some Arctic travelers that the expedition will be found at Walden Island.

Whisky From Road.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 14.—The decisive action on the tariff started yesterday operations in taking whisky out of bond here last night. The receipts in the city average \$12,000 per day at the internal revenue office and yesterday the receipts exceeded \$30,000. In Covington, Ky., the increase was much greater. At Owensboro, Ky., 5,000 barrels were ordered resealed immediately to take advantage of the 90-cent tax before the new tariff bill takes effect.

Cardie in England.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Andrew Carnegie has leased for a term of twenty-one years Buckhurst park, in Sussex, the seat of Lord Delawere, a brother of the Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville West, with its extensive shooting park. The estate is one of the finest in England.

A Deluge of Rain in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 14.—Heavy rains are falling in all parts of the state extending many miles into Iowa. In many instances it is so heavy as to amount to almost a deluge. The crop situation is much improved.

HARRISON ON THE TARIFF.

He Says He Will Have Something to Say About It Soon.

New York, Aug. 14.—In a letter on the tariff situation ex-President Harrison says:

"I decline to talk at length regarding the action of the house Democratic caucus, but one consideration is obvious to every one, namely, that the determination of the house to report special tariff bills will tend strongly to prevent that business improvement which may have resulted from any definite result on the tariff question. I expect to make a few emphatic remarks on that aspect of the crisis resolution during the coming Indiana campaign."

General Harrison is stopping at the Sheldon cottage at Sea Bright, N. J. The ex-president is summering there with the family of his daughter, Mrs. McKee.

When the possibility that he might again be the candidate of his party for the presidency was suggested to him his eyes twinkled and he remarked: "Oh, I am out of that now."

End of the South Omaha Strike.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 14.—All the packing houses were running to almost their full capacity yesterday and many men were turned away who applied for work. The packers say that a great many of their old men showed up for work, and that those who are needed are taken back and the others were paid off and told that they would be sent for if wanted. Some of the old men will never be taken back.

Shot Dead by a Woman.

WILBURN, Kan., Aug. 14.—The wife of Peter Bunyon shot and killed instantly J. H. McElroy, a man in the employ of her husband. Mr. Bunyon was absent from home. McElroy entered the house and made improper proposals to Mrs. Bunyon. She then went into a room, locked the door and procured a revolver. McElroy broke the door down and as he did so Mrs. Bunyon discharged the revolver at him, the bullet passing through the heart.

Scores the Populists.

EMPHORIA, Kan., Aug. 14.—Hon. J. D. Holden, formerly national president of the Citizens' Alliance, and the author of many noted works on the financial question, has a new work in press here. In it he denounces the attitude of the Populist party toward reform, claiming that it can accomplish no good as now organized because its creed is defective and must be rejected by intelligent voters.

Steam Purifier Explodes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—At 5 o'clock yesterday a steam purifier at the Louisville electric light company's power house exploded, killing Edward Lani and dangerously injuring Alpho Schwartz. Charles Wilson, colored, was blown through a hole in the roof, but only slightly injured.

Ex-Governor Robinson Ill.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 14.—Ex-Governor Charles Robinson is critically ill at his country home three miles north of this city. While there is a probability of his recovery, there is great fear of the disease running into diabetes, and his age is somewhat against him.

NEWS NOTES.

Judge C. G. Foster has authorized the Santa Fe receivers to sell unimproved lands.

Great preparations are being made for the annual reunion of old soldiers at Hutchinson.

Hon. E. F. Ware will deliver the opening address at the Kansas university next month.

The Kolbits are making preparations for a vigorous campaign for congress in Alabama.

The Omaha Jacksonian club has inducted its new executive Bryan for United States senator.

Lightning struck the barn of John Dobson, near Monticello Ill., and the hired man and six horses were killed.

Fritz Majors, grand tyler of the grand lodge A. F. and A. M., will be buried in Leavenworth by the officers of the grand lodge.

Prof. or Thomas Cyrus Thomas has made some important discoveries in relation to the origin of Mexican civilization.

General Carrocer has assumed the presidency of Peru, with all the hostilities of hostile feelings against him.

For the week ending Saturday last there were 143 failures in England and Wales, against 170 failures for the same period of 1893.

Lloyd has just posted as overdue two Liverpool vessels, the ship Serrá Madrona and the bark Afon Cenai. The crew of the vessels number seventy men.

Three boys, Frank Burns, William Slattery and Mathew Slattery, aged 10 to 13 years, were drowned while swimming in Bloody Run, near Norwood, Ohio.

In Chicago the members of the board of trade, by a close vote, decided to accept the concessions offered by the elevator men in settlement of the difficulty existing between them and the general membership.

A dispatch from Lima, Peru, says that small groups of insurgents are scattered all over the country, and that there is a generally unsettled feeling. Commerce and agriculture, therefore, are much disturbed.

One hundred negroes employed on the government works on the Tennessee river at Chattanooga struck Monday, demanding shorter hours. They surrounded W. A. Kirk of Madison, Ind., the contractor, and Foreman Porter, and displayed pistols, threatening to kill them. Officers were sent to the scene and quelled the riot. The leaders will be arrested.

The Italian government has granted exequatures to eight Italian bishops, part of the thirty-two bishops who have hitherto been refused their exequatures. The others will be licensed before October. The pope is in excellent health.

THE KIPLING OF CANADA.

Gilbert Parker, the Young Novelist Who Is Winning Fame and Fortune.

Gilbert Parker, the young Canadian Kipling whose "Translation of a Savage" and other novels have given him fame at home and abroad, has won his literary spurs early in life. He is only 33 years of age, but his name is already well known to the readers of two continents, and a busy pen cannot supply the demand that exists for his work. His father was an artillery officer in the British army who served in many quarters of the globe and finally settled in Quebec, where Gilbert was born in 1861.

Young Parker was educated for the church, but on the eve of taking full orders concluded that his field was the field of literature. For a time he lectured on literature at Trinity college, Toronto.



GILBERT PARKER.

rono, and then, owing to ill health, went to Australia and the South Sea Islands. He lectured on literature in the chief cities of Australia and toured the entire country as the special correspondent of a Sydney paper. During his visit to the antipodes his literary career may be said to have received its first impetus. An English version of "Faust" and other dramatic works from his pen were produced at Her Majesty's theater, Sydney.

After 3 1/2 busy and fruitful years in Australia Mr. Parker turned his eyes toward London, the literary Mecca of many ambitious beginners in the world of letters. He had letters to two London editors, but these gentlemen—much to their regret of late doubtless—could see nothing in his work and gave him no encouragement. He then submitted his stories to entire strangers, and the merit of his work soon won for it a place in the magazines. His collection of short stories—"Pierre and His People" and "Tales of the Far North"—achieved great success and soon gave him a wide reputation. He has discovered a new and fruitful field of fiction in Canada and has worked it with industry and great success. He writes of the days when the Hudson's Bay company's posts dotted the wilderness of the north and when Englishmen and Frenchmen were disputing for the possession of the continent with the sword.

KENTARO KANEKO.

Japan's New Minister to This Country Is a Harvard Graduate.

His excellency Kentaro Kaneko, Japan's new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, was educated at Harvard college and is consequently very well qualified by a knowledge of the English language and a familiarity with American history and customs for the important post to which the mikado of Japan recently saw fit to appoint him. In 1871, when Prince Komatsu visited Chicago just after the great fire, Kaneko was one of the brightest members of the royal Jap's suite. Soon thereafter Kaneko took the collegiate course at Harvard and was graduated with honors.

He subsequently studied for several years in London and on the continent of Europe and then returned to the land of the chrysanthemum. In 1891 he reappeared at Chicago with a commis-



KENTARO KANEKO.

sion from his government to report upon the prospects of the approaching World's Columbian exposition. His report secured the earliest co-operation of Japan, and it was owing largely to his efforts that the mikado was represented by such an elaborate exhibit when the fair opened.

Soon after his return to Japan Kaneko was selected for the important post of secretary of the house of peers, the senate of Japan. Later he became assistant minister of agriculture and commerce, where he made such a favorable impression that when the term of service of Gozo Tatenoe, Japan's minister to the United States, expired Kaneko was appointed to the vacant post. This is his first diplomatic mission of importance.

The Three Thebes.

Mrs. Clarence Beebe, president of the Young Woman's Christian association in New York city, gave the farewell address to the graduating class from its business schools. She told the graduates that there were three s's, three p's and three f's by which their lives should be governed—self control, self respect, self possession; patriotism, purity and prayer; faithfulness, frankness and flexibility.

Woman

You have your troubles, but we have the remedy. We know this because ladies who use

Viavi

tell us so. If you are not fully convinced of its merits, ask some of your friends about it. Some of them, probably, have used it. We are willing to stand or fall on the testimony of ladies who have used Viavi. You should profit by their experience.

Don't Rush

blindly into it. Inform yourself fully. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

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CUSHMAY'S MENTHOL INHALER

HAVE YOU ASTHMA, CATARRH, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,

BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, COUGHS, COLIC, COLDS, SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, OR SKIN AFFECTIONS, OF ANY KIND?

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